

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

As some of the most interesting portions of this document did not appear last week—owing to the defective manner in which it was published by the daily papers—we append such passages as are most worthy of perusal:

JURIES.

A change is demanded in the system of selecting juries. As at present managed, it is liable, and perverted, to great abuse, on account of the character of the persons placed upon them. Men have been appointed on Grand and Petit juries who were at the time, and are now, under heavy bail on charges of complicity with murder; and in one case, when one of these accused individuals was foreman of the Grand Jury, bills for murder submitted to them by the Solicitor of the Circuit were ignored and thrown out, notwithstanding the oaths of witnesses who identified the accused as participants in the murder. Cases are decided, not by the guilt or innocence of parties, but in accordance with the political bias of the juries; and, from the intensity of prejudice existing, it is vain to expect a better condition of things while the present system of drawing juries continues. This corruption of justice at the fountain head demands a prompt and efficient remedy, which will place the jury box above the influence of politics, and fill it with our best and most intelligent citizens, whose reputation places them above reproach and above suspicion.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

I have heretofore directed your attention to the subject of Magistrates' Courts, and would urgently renew my recommendations on the subject. The wide latitude heretofore given to the discretion of Magistrates and Courts has had the effect to crowd our jails with petty offenders, at a heavy expense to the State, much of which could be avoided by giving final jurisdiction to Magistrates' Courts, with right of appeal, of all minor offenses, such as petit larceny, simple assault and battery, and other misdemeanors of similar grade, with power to determine the question of guilt, and its extent, and to inflict penalties by fine. This would obviate the necessity of a good deal of Sessions business, and the cost of witnesses' fees and expenses. A fair and reasonable fee bill should be established, as there is much complaint that Magistrates and Constables are guilty of making extortionate exactions from the poor and ignorant. Many cases have been so manipulated as to involve the largest amount of costs, and others again have been instituted for malicious purposes, frequently from political motives or political objects. When such cases have been substantiated, I have promptly removed the offenders, and many of them, in my opinion, deserved a more rigorous punishment. I have been apprised of cases where Magistrates have attempted to interfere with the State Constables while in the discharge of their duty, and recommend that adequate punishments be provided for such offenses. Severe penalties should also be provided for carrying concealed deadly weapons, a cowardly practice, which has become entirely too prevalent.

AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of the State is the fundamental basis of its prosperity, and yet not one fourth of its soil has been brought under cultivation, and so little of labor and skill have been devoted to it, that were it not among the most favored regions of the earth, the heedless and careless system of tillage to which it has been subjected, would long since have exhausted it. And yet in no department of human industry can skilled labor be made more available, or a larger or more varied circle of scientific acquirements be more thoroughly and profitably utilized, than in agriculture; and in no locality is there a more extensive or a more inviting field for their exercise than in South Carolina. The loss resulting annually to the State from the practice of an unskilled and careless system of husbandry, instead of one that is intelligent and energetic, is hardly to be estimated. Of the nineteen or twenty millions of acres comprised within our limits, about one-fourth are devoted to cultivation, the rest is in woods of valuable timber, and in un reclaimed swamp, easily drained, and of inexhaustible fertility.

In 1867 there were devoted to farm products 716,041 acres of corn, 245,654 acres to wheat, 70,900 acres to oats, 77,000 acres to hay, 9,835 to rye, 1,168 to barley, 1,890 to Irish potatoes, and 200 to tobacco. Of the balance, the greater portion was devoted to the great commercial staples of cotton and rice. The average yield per acre was officially reported as nine and six-tenths bushels of corn; wheat, six bushels and four tenths; oats, eleven bushels and one tenth; rye, five bushels and seven tenths; barley, eleven bushels and one tenth; Irish potatoes, eighty bushels and four tenths; tobacco, five hundred pounds; and of hay, one ton.

When it is recollected that it has been demonstrated by actual experiment and measurement, in the vicinity of the city of Columbia, that with high culture, and under favorable circumstances, it is practicable to produce two hundred bushels and twelve quarts of corn from a single acre of land; and that with ordinary intelligence and industry, twenty bushels of wheat, rye, or oats; thirty-five of barley, and one hundred bushels of Irish potatoes, are readily produced to the acre, the contrast between what is, and what ought to be, the agricultural products of this State, is alike surprising and mortifying, and demonstrates emphatically the necessity of a radical change; and to this we are still further impelled by the inexorable logic of events—in the changed condition of circumstances by which we are surrounded; in the thorough and sweeping revolution in our system of labor, enforcing the Divine edict, as beneficent as it is just, that man shall eat bread by the sweat of his own face, and not by that of his fellow-man; and by the resistless tide of intellectual activity and effort every where surrounding us, to take our place in the march of material progress, and by calling science to the aid of labor, blending brain and muscle in harmonious cooperation, build up the fallen fortunes of

our beloved State, make her waste places to bloom and blossom as the rose, and facilitate and hasten her attainment of a prosperity and happiness more exalted, more general, and more permanent, than has ever been witnessed within her borders. That the Legislature will cheerfully co-operate in all legitimate efforts to bring about this desirable result—the improvement of our agriculture—I cannot permit myself to doubt. The formation of societies of practical farmers, meeting together periodically, to communicate and contrast the results of their experience and experiments, adds the additional stimulus of emulation to efforts of improvement and excellence. I would suggest that an appropriation be made, to be apportioned among the different Counties which may raise an equivalent sum, to be distributed as premiums to those who may excel in the different branches of their profession, but particularly in the deep and thorough breaking up and pulverization of the soil, which is of primary importance, and to the neglect of which much of our waste of labor and of land may be attributed. The substitution of thorough tillage for the superficial scraping and scratching of the soil now so generally practiced, is the first step to improvement and success, and this truth cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the minds of the farmers, and especially of those who have but recently become proprietors or occupants of land on their own account. This will make many an acre now thrown out as "old fields" productive and valuable, and enable the thrifty and industrious farmer to procure homes at a comparatively small expense, the products of which will contribute materially to the support of their families. Some legislation seems to be necessary for the prevention of the burning of the woods, a practice not only dangerous in itself, and injurious to timber, fencing and the soil, but largely responsible for noticeable changes in our climate, for the increased lateness and severity of seasons, and for the long and exhausting droughts, which are yearly becoming more disastrous. History, both ancient and modern, contains many examples of the pernicious results of denuding a country of its timber; and by men of intelligence it has been deemed that the too general felling of the woods is the most destructive among the many causes of the physical deterioration of the earth. Its mischievous effects in our own section are already observable, not only in our protracted droughts and late spring frosts, and in the washing out of the soluble portion of our soil, but in the drying up of springs and rivulets, and the destruction of our upland pastures, many of which during the summer months afford neither water nor herbage for cattle. In the State of Iowa the planting of trees is encouraged by a law by which the farmer is released from taxation for ten years on one hundred dollars valuation for every acre of forest trees planted; and for each acre of fruit trees planted from a taxation of fifty dollars valuation for five years; and a similar provision for fruit trees and hedges along the highways.

Sheep husbandry is an important source of wealth to the farmer, for which we have many facilities and advantages. The principal obstacle to its successful pursuit is the multitude of dogs by which many neighborhoods are infested. It may be well to inquire whether the numbers of these pestilent curs may not be advantageously diminished by holding their owners to a strict accountability for the offenses and depredations committed by them; and, as there is seldom necessity for more than one about a dwelling, a salutary influence may be exercised by imposing a discriminating tax on all above that number, increasing the ratio of taxation with each additional dog; thus, for a second dog in a family, two dollars; for a third, three dollars; and so proportionately. This would have a tendency to reduce the number of dogs, and to economize the amount of food now wasted on them, while it would enable the breeders of sheep to increase the numbers of that valuable animal, and thus to substitute producers of food and clothing for consumers and destroyers of both.

THE RIVER FISHERIES.

As a valuable adjunct to agriculture in the production of food, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the importance of adopting measures for the restoration of our river fisheries. It is within the recollection of many when the Savannah, the Santee and the Pee Dee, and their numerous tributaries, yielded annually a generous tribute of savory and nutritious food from the swarming fisheries along their shores, and when shad were sold in Columbia market at twenty for a dollar. Now they are seldom seen unless brought from a distance, and are sold at ten times the former prices, placing them beyond the means of the poor, to whom they were an every day article of cheap and wholesome food, and limiting them, as a luxury, to the rich. From the greater number of our rivers they are completely banished. Of the truth of this statement, and of the cause of it, I quote the following testimony of a highly intelligent and influential gentleman, who has creditably served the country both in our State and National Councils. In reply to a circular I had caused to be issued, he remarks:

"I cannot say when the shad were stopped from coming up the Saluda, but I think it may be dated when the factory dam was built across the river, near its mouth. Previous to that time, and as far back as my memory goes, shad were caught in great numbers in that river. I remember well when I was a lad, my father, who lived in Laurens District, some ten miles distant from Island Ford, was yearly in the habit of sending a wagon to that place for shad, and always returned with a full supply to last the family until even the children no longer considered them a rarity. Many other families did the same from both sides of the river; and this was only one of many such shad fisheries on that river. Now, for thirty-one years back, when I can particularly remember, not a single shad has been caught from the Saluda; they have been totally shut out by that selfish dam."

Many similar communications have been received from other sources, demonstrating conclusively that the banishment of the shad and other migratory fishes from the upper waters of the State, and the consequent deprivation of the people of a large amount of nutritious and palatable food, is altogether attributable to

the numerous dams that have been constructed in the rivers and streams, by which they are completely barricaded against the passage of fish, and this in violation of law, which requires that all dams shall be furnished with fish ways at least sixty feet wide to enable fish to pass up to their spawning ground. Below the dams, an unceasing warfare is waged against them by the owners of weirs, traps, nets and seines, during breeding season, as if their extirpation had been a matter of solicitude, and was determined on. The cause suggests the remedy, which can be secured by the appointment of Commissioners, with ample powers to enforce existing laws in relation to the dams in rivers and streams, and other illegal obstructions to the passage of fish; and the regulation of seines, nets and fish traps, by which their destructive operations will be restrained and limited; and to recommend such other measures as they may deem necessary for the accomplishment of the object of their appointment.

From the well-established fact that shad and other migratory fishes always return to their breeding places, and that they have been excluded for so many years from the upper portions of our rivers, it may be necessary to restock them by artificial means. This can be effected with great facility and at a comparatively trifling expense. The process of restocking the rivers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania is now in the full tide of successful operation, and millions of eggs of the salmon, white-fish, trout and shad are hatched and set loose every season, gradually to find their way to the ocean, whence, after many days, with unerring instinct, they will return to their breeding places for purposes of reproduction. Between thirty and forty millions of shad have been hatched and set loose in Connecticut River; and during the past breeding season, they were hatched at the rate of one million per day in the upper waters of the Hudson River. The roe of a full grown shad contains one hundred thousand eggs, and these being readily fecundated by the milt of the male fish, are placed in properly prepared boxes, and deposited in running water, to be hatched in from three to four days; and so successful have experts become in the process, that ninety-eight thousand live fish have been produced from one hundred thousand eggs. The young fish are then set loose, and immediately seek the middle of the stream, to avoid their numerous enemies who infest its margin, and gradually float with the current to the ocean. The boxes are then ready for another batch. The cost of the boxes is above two dollars each. Two hundred boxes will hatch seven million of shad daily, or in twenty-five days about fifteen millions, and would require the attention of about twenty-five men for less than one month. Thus it will be seen that in a comparatively short period our rivers may be restocked not only with shad, but with other valuable species that may be deemed desirable, and our people in a few years will gather full harvests of rich substance from our rivers, and "suck an abundance from the waters of the sea." By those who have attentively studied the subject, it is estimated that an acre of water will produce, with more certainty and less labor, as much food as an acre of land, and when diligently attended to, in well conducted fish ponds, it has been ascertained that it will realize five times as much. If this be so, the absurdity of our past policy in permitting the fish to be excluded from our rivers, may be illustrated by supposing that our lands now raising corn, and cotton, should be allowed to be neglected so as to fail in giving their yearly supply of food and comfort. But is this more absurd than in having permitted for so many years our rivers and smaller streams, that once teemed with an annual supply of grateful and generous sustenance to the community, to become barren and unproductive?

—The Georgia State Fair, at Macon, has been a triumphant success. Every section of the State was represented, both in person and by its agricultural products, and the exercises were of a highly interesting character. —Hon. Mark A. Cooper delivered an oration upon "The Destiny of Georgia," predicting that in time the 500,000 bales of cotton now annually put into the market from that State will be manufactured within its own limits. He urged the planters to seize upon the water privileges now in the market for sale at low prices, and hold them for future use whenever the capital of Georgia is sufficient for their development. Mr. Cooper deprecated the payment of large annual sums to Northern manufacturers when Georgia has equal facilities within its own limits. The address was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. The grounds of the society cover one hundred and forty-five acres, and are surrounded by a substantial fence. Its building was once a Confederate laboratory. It is two stories high, and contains an immense hall and eight teen smaller rooms. There is also a capacious velocipede rink, and an amphitheatre with seats for 18,000 persons.

—Little Howard came into the room where his mother had just hung up a clean curtain, and made the astute observation, "Oh, ma, the window has got on a clean shirt."

—Printer's accounts are said to be like faith, "the things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen."

—The minister who divides his discourses into too many heads will find it difficult to procure attentive ears for all of them.

—It is currently reported and generally believed of the female sex, that they do not scruple to hook each other's frocks.

—There is many a man whose tongue might govern multitudes if he could govern his own.

Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pills!
For Liver Complaint, Biliousness, &c.

Tutt's Sarsaparilla and Queen's Delight.
For purifying the blood.

Tutt's Expectorant.
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c., &c.

Tutt's Improved Hair Dye.
The best in the world.
Are for sale in Anderson by WALTERS & BAKER, Druggists, and Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States.
July 20, 1869 5 17

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now ready for sale, a full, complete and well-assorted stock of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES and
HARDWARE.

In all of which I am determined not to be UNDER SOLD.

Having been for some sixteen years in business at this place, I thank the people for their past patronage, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I have on hand a large assortment of

Calico,	DeLains,
Poplins,	Silks,
Bleached Shirtings,	Unbleached Shirtings,
Flannels,	Plaids,
Shawls,	Cloaks,
Hoop Skirts,	Balmorals,
Satinets,	Cassimeres,
Oottonades,	Jeans,
Boots,	Shoes,
Hats,	Bonnets,
Coats,	Pantaloones,
Overcoats,	Vests,
Leather,	Bagging,
Salt,	Iron Ties,
Rope,	Flour,
Tea,	Coffee,
Sugar,	Mackerel, &c.

Call and judge for yourself, and I warrant that you will always remember with pleasure that you purchased your goods from

M. LESSER,
Agent.

Sept 30, 1869 14

MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and customers that they are now receiving direct from New York, a

Complete Assortment of Goods
In their line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Beaver Cloths for Overcoats, Satinets and Trimmings of all kinds suitable for men's wear. Also, a splendid assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, Shoes and Hats, Ladies' Cloaks, either ready made or made to order. Also, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, such as Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Overalls and Linen-bosom shirts, Cravats, &c.

All of which we will sell extremely low for Cash. We hope our friends will not pass by without giving us a call, if they want good, cheap and fashionable Clothing. The Tailoring department is under the special charge of the senior partner, who will spare no pains to give satisfaction, both in cutting and making. First class Shirt patterns cut to order. We are yet the agents for the Empire Sewing Machine, which we have fully tested, and feel safe in saying that should any of our friends need a Sewing Machine—one that will give perfect satisfaction—this is the one to buy. We keep one or more constantly on hand for exhibition, and will give all necessary instruction.

J. B. CLARK & SON.

Oct 14, 1869 16 3m

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY'S
ACID PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

For Composting with Cotton Seed.

THIS Article is Manufactured at the Company's Works, under the direction and superintendence of Dr. Raveland. It contains the same elements of fertility as Soluble Guano, except that it is not furnished with Ammonia. It is prepared expressly for composting with cotton seed, which furnishes the element of Ammonia; the object being to render that side product of the plantation available to the highest degree as an element of fertility. For further and particular information apply to the undersigned.

J. N. ROBSON.
Agent for South Carolina.
1 and 2 Atlantic Wharf, Charleston.
JOHN S. REESE, Jr.,
General Agent, Baltimore.
Oct 28, 1869 18 3m

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S
Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

THESE celebrated preparations, originally introduced by George W. Carpenter, under the patronage of the medical faculty, have been so long extensively used by Physicians and others, that they are generally known for their intrinsic value, and can be relied on as being most valuable remedies in all cases where Sarsaparilla or Buchu are applicable, and cannot be too highly recommended. They are prepared in a highly concentrated form, so as to render the dose small and convenient. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

GEORGE W. CARPENTER, HENSLEY & CO.,
Wholesale Chemical Warehouse,
No. 737 Market street, Philadelphia.
For sale by Walters & Baker and W. H. Nardin & Co., Anderson, S. C. Dowie & Moise, Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C.
Oct 21, 1869 19

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

DR. J. W. GURLEY,
Graduate of Pennsylvania Dental College,

WOULD most respectfully call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to the fact that he has just received a large stock of Dental Material, especially Artificial Teeth, thus enabling him to select such shades and sizes only as will correspond with complexion and features of the patient. Sets of Artificial Teeth inserted for seven and one half dollars to one hundred dollars.

Persons desiring first class work at low rates, will do well to give him a call.
Office—No. 11 Granite Row, over Sullivan, Mattison & Co.'s Store.
April 16, 1869 42

ALEX. Y. LEE,
ARCHITECT,
CIVIL AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,

Office, Sumter St., bet. Laurel & Blanding,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 7, 1869 25 3m

Columbia Advertisements.

NOW OPENING.

OUR MR. JONES has just returned from the North, with a second and larger Stock of GOODS than usual, to supply our trade with. The most careful observer cannot but have noticed the decided decline in both American Dry Goods in sympathy with the raw Staple, and Foreign Goods in sympathy with Gold, that has taken place within the last ten days. Our previous purchasers are so far cleared out that we can offer "our entire Stock at the Revised Prices," including one of the most complete assortments we have ever handled.

Our Retail Stock is full as usual.

Our Specialties.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Shades, Rugs, &c., &c., at prices within the reach of all—Call and see them—"Be to your advantage."

Our Wholesale Department,

IS full, well ordered; GOODS selected with care; bought right, and will be sold Cheap enough to be rehandled in this market.

R. C. SHIVER,
Columbia, S. C.

P. S.—OUR HOUSE is young and striving hard to make a living, and ambitious to build up a still larger cash trade. Every customer that gives us a fair chance to sell them their Goods, no matter how trifling in amount, gladdens our hearts; lightens our cares, and has a bona fide guaranty that Goods bought of us are as cheap and good as can be had in the State.

Nov 11, 1869 20

FALL OPENING, 1869,
AT

J. H. & M. L. KINARD'S,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

WE have just received, and have ready for examination, the largest and most attractive stock that it has ever been our pleasure to exhibit, consisting of everything pertaining to a

First Class Dry Goods House.

Also, a full line of Carpetings, Oil Cloth, Window Shades, Cornices, &c., &c.
Our stock is so extensive and varied that it is impossible to enumerate.
We therefore invite our friends, and all in want of good and

Cheap Dry Goods,
To call and see for themselves. We guarantee satisfaction as to style, quality and price.
J. H. & M. L. KINARD,
Main street, Columbia.
Oct 21, 1869 17 3m

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

W. J. HOKE,
OFFERS for sale a large and well selected stock of

CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
HATS, TRUNKS,
UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

Which were bought at Low Prices, and will be sold cheap.
North Carolina Bank Bills bought.
Store on Main street, a few doors below the Columbia Hotel.
Oct 7, 1869 15 2m

WHEN YOU COME TO COLUMBIA,
CALL AT

C. F. JACKSON'S
Dry Goods Store,

AND TAKE A LOOK AT THE LARGE AND

Fine Stock of Goods,
AND SEE WHAT

LOW PRICES
THEY WILL BE OFFERED AT

C. F. JACKSON'S,
Main Street, Columbia.
Sept 30, 1869 14 3m

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the up-country to my well selected stock of

GENTLEMEN'S GOODS,
Purchased on the best terms, and selected from the finest qualities in New York and Paris. I am confident that I can offer such inducements as will secure your custom, as I pledge myself to give satisfaction in price and quality. When you come to Columbia, call and see me. I take pleasure in showing my splendid stock of BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Scotch and French.

C. D. EBERHARDT,
Merchant Tailor,
Washington Street, opposite Law Range,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 7, 1869 15 3m

THE MAMMOTH
BOOT, SHOE & HAT HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

ALEXANDER SMYTHE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Boots, Shoes,
AND HATS,
West side of Main Street, under Columbia Hotel,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Oct 7, 1869 15 3m

NICKERSON HOUSE,
Columbia, S. C.

THE undersigned having renewed his lease upon the above popular House, will endeavor to make it one of the most agreeable Hotels in the South. A call from the public is respectfully solicited.

Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Proprietor.
July 15, 1869 8

NOTICE
IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the charter of Pendleton Village.
JAMES HUNTER, Intendant.
Pendleton, Sept. 9, 1869. 11 3m

Charleston Advertisements.

PANKIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS.
THEY CURE DYSPEPSIA,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
STOMACH AND LIVER.

THEY ARE RECOMMENDED BY THE
MEDICAL FACULTY.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
AGENTS, NEW YORK.

Manufactured by C. F. PANKIN,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

Feb 25, 1869 35

J. N. ROBSON,
Commission Merchant,
Nos. 1 & 2 Atlantic Wharf,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

HAVING ample means for advances, a business experience of twenty years, and confining himself strictly to a Commission Business, without operating on his own account, respectfully solicits consignments of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., &c. Shippers of Produce to him may, at their option, have their consignments sold either in Charleston or New York; thus having the advantage of two markets, without extra commission.

REFERENCES.
Bishop W M Wightman, S. C.; Col Wm Johnston, Charleston, N. C.; Rev T O Sommers, Tenn; Hon John King, Augusta, Ga.; Messrs George W Williams & Co, Charleston; Messrs Williams, Taylor & Co, New York.
April 29, 1869 44

P. P. TOOLE,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
MANUFACTURER OF
DOORS, SASH, LINES.

HAVING the largest and most complete Factory in the Southern States, and keeping always on hand a large and most complete stock of DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, Sash Doors, Store Doors, Shutters, Mouldings, &c., &c. I am enabled to sell low and at Manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to shipping in good order.
July 22, 1869 4 3m

A. B. MULLIGAN,
COTTON FACTOR

AND
General Commission Merchant,
ACCOMMODATION WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Liberal Advances made on Cotton.
I will, when placed in funds, purchase and forward all kinds of Merchandise, Machinery, Agricultural Implements, Manures, Seeds, &c.
Sept 28, 1869 13 1y

R. C. SHARPE
COTTON FACTOR

AND
General Commission Merchant,
BROWN'S WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Sept 16, 1869 12 3m

Columbia Advertisements.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK,
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL—\$500,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Deposits of \$1 and Upwards Received.

MECHANICS, Laborers, Clerks, Planters, Professional Men and Trustees can deposit their Funds and receive interest compounded every six months.

OFFICERS:
GEN. WADE HAMPTON, President.
COL. J. B. PALMER, Vice President.
THOMAS E. GREGG, Cashier.
J. C. B. SMITH, Assistant Cashier.

Persons at a distance may send money by Express or Exchange.
April 1, 1869 40 1y

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Benefit Life Insurance Company,
Of New York.

ALL THE PROFITS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

No Restriction upon Travel or Residence.

POLICIES issued upon all modern and approved plans of insurance, including children's endowments.

Dividends annually to Policy holders.

GREGG, PALMER & CO.,
General Agents for South Carolina.
WM. LEE,
Special Agent, Anderson C. H., S. C.
Dr. T. A. EVINS, Medical Examiner
April 1, 1869 40 1y

Mutual Life Insurance Company